

The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

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FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1793.

[NUMB. 15 OF VOL. I.]

Debates on the Official Conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(Concluded.)

MR. AMES prefaced his remarks on the business before the committee by some observations on the nature of the charges brought forward. He was happy that they were determinate, and conceived that the defence could be crowded in a nutshell. As to the first charge in the resolution immediately before the committee, he had seen no proof in support of it brought forward. It is founded only on assertion, and he conceived that contra-assertion was sufficient to meet it. No authority, it was said, was given to the Secretary to obtain the loan under the blended authority of both acts.—This is not one of the charges included in the resolutions before the committee, and therefore this is not the time to answer it. However, if this were fact, nothing criminal could, in consequence, be imputed, and since the purposes of both laws were carried into execution, there could be no ground for saying that either was violated. He said much on the impracticability of the line of conduct which some gentlemen appeared to think should have been followed by the Secretary. It was impossible to keep different funds differently appropriated so inviolably separate as that one might not be used for the object of the other: all was right he conceived, provided what was taken was to be replaced. He was also of opinion that the overflowing of one fund could be applied to make up the deficiency of another, and that all that is necessary to give priority to the appropriation. The money paid in Europe for interest on the loan was said to have been improperly applied; because the fund appropriated for the purpose was here; he insisted, that that money was absolutely represented here by an equal sum, and he contended, that though the interest was not paid in the identical coin appropriated, yet by allowing a very reasonable latitude of expression it could be said that the interest was paid with the money appropriated, for the applicability of the sums there depended on the existence of the fund here.

He next turned to the second charge in the resolution, and after shewing, that the natural presumption was, that the Secretary was either instructed or had a discretionary power; he then vindicated his conduct in respect to the drafts of money to this country. He did honor to the motives of the gentlemen who had instituted the enquiry, and concluded an elegant speech, of which we cannot pretend to give the most faint idea, by a contrasted picture of our former and present situation as a country, dwelling upon the importance of preserving harmony and insulating on the danger of giving rise to suspicions against a highly responsible officer, and of bringing forward charges not to be supported by proof.

After Mr. AMES had set down, the question was taken on the first resolution; and the committee divided, 14 to 38 against it.

Mr. GILES, inclined to withdraw the remaining resolutions, conceiving that a division on the first sufficiently expressed the sentiments of the committee.

Mr. STEELE insisted on taking a question on each.

The Chairman informed that they could not be withdrawn; they were referred to the committee; a report on them must be obtained.

The second was lost without a division.

The third, which is as follows came under consideration.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury has omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office, in failing to give Congress official information in due time of the monies drawn by him from Europe into the United States, which drawing commenced in December 1790, and continued till January 1793; and of the causes of making such drafts.

Mr. Findley rose in support of it, and expressed himself as follows:

[If my hopes respecting the government have not been equally elevated with those of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames,) neither is my mind so much depressed with fears. But I hope I am equally anxious for the stability, and prosperity of the government, and though we differ in opinion on this question, yet I am firmly persuaded, that the part I take is the best

calculated to promote the virtue of its administration.—As the gentleman in an elegant discourse has explained no difficulties, produced no proofs in support of his opinion, I willingly add, that I believe the government to be so well established and so much beloved by the citizens as not to be endangered by the house of representatives examining how the laws have been obeyed in the application of the public money and giving their opinion as a result of that examination.

That the Secretary has not reported fully to this house in due time is so much within the knowledge of every member, that it is impossible to doubt of the fact, however we may differ about the propriety of the conduct.

To go no farther back than last session, besides the references to the Secretary to report upon the ways and means, and to inform the house what revenues were necessary, on the 30th of Feb. 1791, a standing order was resolved, directing that he should report unto the house, within a few days after the meeting of the next session, an accurate statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all the public monies—in which shall be distinguished the expenditures which fall under each head of appropriation, and that it shall be shewn the sums if any, which remain unexpended. Were not the monies drawn upon loans, public money, and were these loans appropriated? Undoubtedly they were strictly so. It is a weak evasion to say, that by these expressions, only the current revenue is intended. Arguments must be scarce when this becomes necessary. On the 19th of Jan. last he was called upon to lay before the house such information, with respect to the finances of the United States, as will enable the legislature to judge whether any, or what additional revenues will be necessary.

In consequence of the recommendation of the President and the wishes of this house to commence the discharge of the redeemable part of the funded debt, a reference was made to the Secretary requiring him to report a mode for the application of the public money for that purpose, the house being assured by the gentleman who moved the resolution, that no new tax was intended or necessary; but the Secretary so far from informing the house how much money he had subject to his discretion in the bank in notes, he proposed a new and partial tax as the foundation of a new system of loans.

When the memorable bill to authorize another loan of 2,000,000 dollars was before the house, a few weeks ago, we were told by a gentleman on this floor, that there was not time for argument, that the bill must be passed in three or four days, &c. and when we wanted information we were told by some of the friends of the bill, that it was not convenient to give information here; that we might procure information elsewhere, as they had done. I confess I did not comprehend this method of legislation; but the Secretary has since explained it in one of his reports, by complaining of the house because the members did not go to his office and ask information, instead of requiring it to be publicly reported.

Even when this favorite bill for a new loan was before the house, the Secretary did not condescend to inform us, that he had without authority provided 1,600,000 dollars for that purpose. He did not inform us how obligingly he had drawn bills upon our bankers in Holland to have the money put in our way. Thus in order to anticipate the payment due to the bank, he did what he could to induce Congress to break the public faith, by repealing the existing appropriation made for securing the discharge of a debt of justice and gratitude to the French nation. From this and other instances it appears, that however high the Secretary's regard for public credit may be, there are other considerations which have obtained a higher degree of his attention, than obedience to the laws.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madison) has so clearly explained the nature of that discretion with which the Secretary is invested, and so fully proved, that there was no necessity to justify a departure from the appropriations made by law, that it is not necessary for me to explain further on that head. However, I cannot help remarking, that the discretionary powers were pretty freely exercised.—The drawing of bills began early indeed, and was continued to a recent

period. The times of drawing fortunately corresponded with the necessities of the bank, and the power of employing agents was pretty freely used. The same agents were frequently both the sellers and the purchasers of the bills. Perhaps this was necessary; no doubt it was convenient; probably it was safe; but who can say it will be always so?

I have not said so much to prove the truth of the facts expressed in the resolution, for of this there can be no doubt.—It is as clear as the sun shining in day-light, but in order to prove the propriety of this committee expressing its disapprobation of a conduct so unjustifiable. That information was withheld and is evident from the lateness of this discussion. That it was obtained with difficulty, is evident from the numerous applications we were obliged to make in order to obtain it.]

Mr. Boudinot read several items in sundry reports of the Secretary, to shew, that he had reported under a distinct head of loans, the money drawn from those loans: he insisted, that the Secretary had in this matter literally complied with the order of the house.

Mr. Madison remarked that he had not reported monies laying in bank before they were transferred to the Treasurer's account.

Mr. Boudinot insisted that no sums were drawn but what were included in the report he had just referred to.

Mr. Lee supported the affirmative; Mr. Hillhouse the negative. Mr. Madison next rose in support of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. W. Smith, who expressed himself nearly as follows:

He said, that after the vote that had just prevailed by so considerable a majority on the preceding resolutions, the committee could not with any propriety criminate the Secretary of the Treasury for failing to give the information alluded to, because by that vote it had been established that the Secretary had only acted under the authority of the President and conformably to his instructions; if there had been any omission to communicate information to Congress, that omission was surely not chargeable to the Secretary. But it had already been clearly shewn by documents in possession of the House, that the necessary information had been communicated. The Treasurer's accounts which had been from time to time laid before the house exhibited the amount of monies proceeding from the sale of bills, and the Secretary's report of February 1791, conveyed full information of the drawing. It was true there was a sum of about 600,000 dollars, the proceeds of bills which, as had been remarked by a gentleman (Mr. Madison) did not appear in the Treasurer's account, but this was owing to the sales of the bills by the bank not having been closed at the time the last quarterly account was rendered, and consequently that sum could not appear in the Treasurer's account. (Mr. Madison had said he had not meant to blame the Treasurer.)

Mr. Smith proceeded: The gentleman however, had attributed misconduct to the Secretary, for withholding information of the amount of monies in the treasury, accruing from foreign loans, when directed by the house 19th of January, 1792, to report whether the existing revenues were adequate to face the additional expence of the Indian war. Mr. Smith could not forbear expressing great surprise at this remark of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madison) when he recollected what had been just before said by the same gentleman in support of the former resolution. The gentleman on that occasion, in his attempt to disprove the right of the Secretary, ex officio to superintend the monies derived from the foreign loans, had endeavoured to establish a nice distinction between the ordinary internal revenues of the country and the resources resulting from their foreign loans.—The law constituting the treasury department, he had said gave the Secretary power only over the revenues, which embraced only the ordinary resources, whereas loans were distinct things, the management of which was specially entrusted by law to the supreme magistracy, and in relation to which the Secretary could exercise no authority whatever, that was not derived from the President. The gentleman now argued that the Secretary was blamable in not giving information of the state of these extraordinary resources, which were not within his department, when only called upon to state the amount of the ordinary revenues, which were within his department. He left it to the

gentleman to reconcile this contradiction for certainly his doctrine was erroneous on the former occasion, or it must be so now; if the monies obtained from foreign loans were to be deemed the revenues of the country, then they fell of course under the management of the head of the treasury department, and it was wrong in the gentleman to impute misconduct to the Secretary for exercising legal authority; if on the contrary, those monies were viewed as an extra resource, and not within the purview of the Secretary's functions, then it was wrong to censure him for not communicating a state of those monies when required only to report the ordinary revenues.

Without admitting the soundness of the distinction set up by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Smith said that it was never the intention of the house, nor in the idea of any individual member, to call for a state of the monies proceeding from the foreign loans when they passed the order of the 19th of January 1792.

The order was in these terms:—"Ordered, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the house, such information with respect to the finances of the United States, as will enable the legislature to judge whether any additional revenue will be necessary in consequence of the proposed increase of the military establishment."—This call was fully complied with, for the Secretary laid before the house an estimate of the internal revenues, which unquestionably were the only revenues in contemplation by the house at the time, and the house being satisfied that they were incompetent, laid additional duties.

The house knew as well as the Secretary that loans had been made, and that monies had under them, been drawn into this country; but they knew that those monies had been specially appropriated to the sinking fund, and it never entered into the ideas of any member to divert them from that beneficial object, in order to apply them to the current service: It was not to be presumed that the Secretary would have recommended such a diversion.

To impute blame to him for not communicating the amount of monies drawn from time to time, there must have been some law or order of the house requiring the communication, or it must have been necessary to some objects depending before the house. What law or order of the house made it necessary? None: The laws authorized the loans and prescribed their objects; the rest was mere executive business; and no communication was necessary to any measure depending before the house.

But though the Secretary would not have been censured for omitting to give the information, the truth was, that the President's Speech of 8th December 1790, the Secretary's report of 25th Feb. and the act of the 3d of March 1791, were conclusive proofs that the legislature knew that the proceeds of the loans were in a train of being brought to the United States. The accounts of receipts and expenditures presented in the first week of the session, informed the house that a large sum had been drawn for; and the Treasurer's quarterly account contained further information on the subject, all which was prior to any call of the house for such information. Hence Mr. Smith deduced, that it was not a fact that the Secretary had failed to give the information, as stated in the resolution, and that even had he so failed, he would not have been censurable for a breach of an essential duty of his office.

It had been said by a member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Findley) that the lateness of the information from the Secretary, made it inconvenient to go into an enquiry of his official conduct so near the close of the session. To this Mr. Smith replied, that he did not expect such a remark from that quarter of the house.—If the gentleman had not been prepared for the enquiry, or thought it an improper season to enter upon it, why did he second the motion for bringing forward the charges? If suspicion had so long existed against the integrity of the Secretary, why was not information called for at the beginning of the session? Why was the call delayed till the session was within a week of its termination?

It was admitted, that the Secretary had obeyed the order of the house with wonderful alacrity and promptitude; it was indeed strange, that the gentleman who brought for-

ward the charges, should be the first to complain, that there was no time for their consideration.

Mr. Smith concluded by noticing the observation of Mr. Mercer and Mr. Madison, that the opinion of the house on the preceding resolutions would not change the truth of facts, and that the public would ultimately decide whether the Secretary's conduct was criminal or not. This, said Mr. Smith, was like the conduct of a prosecutor, who having chosen his jurisdiction, and being non-suited, wished to appeal to another tribunal. Why were the resolutions brought before the house? Was it not to substantiate the truth of them by a vote? And had the prosecution succeeded, would the Secretary have had an appeal to the public? No, the resolutions would have been sent to the President, and the Secretary would have been removed, disgraced, and ruined forever, without appeal.

After some further debate on this resolution, the committee divided, 16 to 35 against it. The other resolutions were lost without a division.

On that which accuses the Secretary of having been a guilty of an indecorum, by the style of his late report, Mr. Findley made the following remarks:

Since these resolutions were laid on the table, I have upon reflection been convinced of the impropriety of connecting it with the others, or of treating this part of the Secretary's conduct in this manner. It is solely in the power of this house to punish all contemptuous or indecent treatment of its authority or orders; for this purpose it is not necessary to lay our opinions in this way before the public, report them to the President, or make them a foundation of impeachment. We might have ordered him to the bar of this house, and oblige him to make proper acknowledgements. I have known some high in office treated in this manner for infinitely less an impropriety. It is true in the case to which I allude, I thought the affair was carried rather too far. The offence was only a letter to the house respecting the conduct of a member, whom the officer charged with making free with his character in an individual manner. I would be sorry to see this house pursue such trifles, though the indecorum of the Secretary to this house is of a higher nature. I think it best to treat it with silent contempt. I will vote against this resolution, lest it should be interpreted as a relinquishment of our authority to punish contempt.

The committee then rose and reported, that they had disagreed to the resolutions referred to them.

The house then took up the resolutions and passed a decision on each as follows:

On the question of agreeing to the report of the committee which rejects the several resolutions—

	Ayes	Noes
On the first resolution referred	40	12
2d	39	12
3d	33	15
4th	35	8
5th	33	8
6th	34	7

LONDON, April 3.
THE TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE-BILL, as it now stands with the Amendments.

It enacts, That during the continuance of the present war with France, any person residing or being in Great Britain who shall on his own account or credit, or on that of any other person, sell, supply, or deliver, to the persons exercising the powers of government in France, or for the use of any of their armies, fleets, &c. or any persons residing within the dominions of France, any military, naval, or ordnance stores, any bank notes, gold or silver, forage or provisions of any kind, or any leather, saddlery, boots, or shoes, without licence from his majesty, under his privy seal, shall, on being convicted of the same, be adjudged guilty of treason.

1. The same penalty is enacted against those who shall purchase any lands, tenements, rents, or hereditaments within the dominions of France, or shall advance any money, bank notes, bullion, &c. on any lands, or any real or immovable property whatever, or shall buy into any of the public funds of France, or those of the company called the *Caisse de Escompte*, or shall be aiding or assisting in any such purchase, loan, or contract.

2. No subject of his majesty, residing in Great-Britain, to go to France, or any of the countries occupied by France, or in alliance and conjunction with the French government, without having obtained a licence, under the penalties aforesaid.

3. This is construed not to extend with-in a limited time, to persons who being already beyond the seas, shall go into France, in order to pass through it into Great-Britain.

N. B. The clause prohibiting the return of British subjects to their own country without a passport from the Secretary of State given discretionally, is committed.

4. Prohibits the insurance of French property.

5. Gives power to Justices to bail for offences committed against this act.

6. Exempts widows, heirs, &c. from the consequences of attainder on this act.

8. Provides that any person offending against this act may be tried for the offence, though committed without the realm, in any country of England; and may be indicted, arraigned, &c. in the same manner and form as those are, who counterfeit the King's money.

9. Provides, that this act, shall not be construed to extend to any act done by persons employed in his majesty's service, or in aiding or assisting any persons, while so employed.

10. And that it shall and may be lawful to repeal, vary, or alter this act, or any clause, matter or thing therein contained, during the present session of parliament.

April 6. From Amsterdam they write that an additional duty has taken place on one half per cent. ad valorem, on all goods exported from the United Netherlands to the United States of America; and one per cent. on all goods imported into the said Netherlands from the United States.

A letter from Nantz in France, dated the 11th inst. written by a zealous Democrat, states, that the town is no more tenable for the friends of liberty; that he is embarking for Philadelphia, and that many other Revolutionists are disposed to quit that country and go abroad.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated the 9th ult. represents the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg as having written to the Duke of York, stating the victory of the 2d as the most complete ever accomplished in military history, the French having had killed, wounded, &c. not less than 15,000 men, and the Austrians more than 3000 killed, and as many wounded; the French fled under the walls of Brussels, where at length they threw away even the small arms. They lost, says the account, 60 pieces of cannon.

The opinion of an eminent counsel has lately been taken on the following question: "Are the landed estates of bankers liable to the payment of their notes, and their other debts on simple contract?" His answer was, "Bankers, as well as other traders, are subject to the bankrupt laws; and if, on failure of the payment of their debts, a commission of bankruptcy be taken out against them, the landed estates of all the partners (subject to any settlement or mortgage that may have been made thereof) as well as the whole of their personal property, are liable to the payment of their notes, and other debts contracted in the course of their trade."

The bark of England; it is said, have determined to issue 51. notes, and to have dependent offices in different parts of the kingdom.

STATE PAPERS.
Proclamation of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg at Brussels.

His majesty the emperor and king, per-forded that the oppression under which his Belgian provinces have groined since the invasion of the French in the month of November last, has displayed to the eyes of his faithful subjects, by a too fatal experience, principles which the French faction under a pretence of a chimerical liberty, have endeavoured to propagate; does not doubt but that every honest citizen is inspired with horror at the means used by this faction, equally enemies of religion, manners and all social order.

His majesty is also convinced that his Belgian subjects sincerely desire the establishment of constitutional order, and their fundamental law, attacked by this faction, in the enjoyment of which these provinces have found their happiness and prosperity for many ages past.

In this state of things the re-establishment of order and the laws being the only object of the efforts of the powerful army that his majesty has sent to the assistance of his faithful subjects, he expects that his faithful citizens will hasten to concur with him in this salutary end. Certain of being sustained and protected in their efforts by all his authority and sovereign power his majesty declares on his side, that those, who against every attempt shall dare to act in a contrary sense, in shewing themselves partisans of that faction, shall be treated with the utmost rigour as rebels to their sovereign and enemies to their country.

Given at our General Quarters at Aldenhoven, March 1, 1793.

(Signed) PRINCE COBOURG, F. M.

Proclamation of the most noble senate of Hamburg, against secret clubs, and seditious speeches and writings.

It is with pain that the most noble senate has observed, that reports have been circulated here and abroad—as if secret clubs and association were held in this good city, having in view the subversion of our happy constitution, and the interruptions of the public peace, and safety by a dissemination of seditious principles and writings, and as if some of the Burghers of this place took an active part in those pernicious practices.

Having however found upon careful enquiry, that nothing has been hitherto confirmed of all this, and that those reports are of course to be deemed as wholly unfounded: the same is not only hereby publicly declared, but, to the farther tranquillization of the public, at home and abroad, every one who believes to have, or may hereafter obtain any knowledge or information of similar associations, meetings, or clubs, is hereby summoned

edito give information thereof; and whoever will convict before the magistrates any such meeting, and any members belonging to it having a design of a dangerous tendency, or carrying on practices against the public peace, so that they may be brought to condign punishment, he shall have his name kept secret, and obtain an adequate reward.

The most noble senate, on this occasion, exhorts all the Burghers, inhabitants and strangers resident here, in a serious and well-meaning manner, to observe strictly and carefully the frequent ordinances issued not only with regard to the printing and sale of those abundant writings and bills, and production of a restless rage of scribbling, which contain a misrepresentation and censure of the opinions, designs, and actions of government & rulers, partly indecent, partly wicked, but also to obtain in their conversation and opinions upon political matters, especially in public places and also houses in public, from every thing which militates against rules of prudence and discretion.

In default thereof they must expect, by their own will, to be most rigorously dealt with, according to the laws and statutes of this city, and the empire.

Given in the Council Chamber of the Senate, at Hamburg, March 13, 1793.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,
Taking it for granted that your account of Mr. Burke's speech, in the debate on Mr. Sheridan's late motion, may be depended upon, I beg leave, through the channel of your paper, to ask him, what authority he had for asserting as he did, that "I gave my name to the sentiments, in the correspondence of the revolution society in England, with the Jacobin societies in France," sentiments adverse to our constitution? That correspondence I have seen but have not yet read. I am not, nor ever was, a member of any political society whatever; nor did I ever sign any paper originating with any of them. This I do not say because I have any objections to such societies, but my studies and pursuit have been of a different kind.

I also wish to ask Mr. Burke what authority he has for asserting that "I was made a citizen of France, because I had declared hostility to the constitution of England?" This assertion, like the preceding, is nothing else than a malignant calumny, being an untruth, which, in the present state of things, is calculated to do me the greatest injury. I was made a citizen of France at the same time with Mr. Wilberforce and several others; and I had no more previous knowledge of the measure that he had; and will Mr. Burke say than Mr. Wilberforce was made a citizen of France? because he had declared hostility to the constitution of this country?

Though few of my publications relate to politics, I have more than once expressed myself in favor of our constitution, and I call upon Mr. Burke to shew that I have ever written any thing that can by any fair construction, be said to be against it. I conceive myself to be a much better friend to the true principles of it than he now is. When Mr. Burke and I were acquainted, and we used to converse on the politics (for we had hardly any other common topic), our sentiments respecting the constitution, and the principles of liberty in general, were, as I then conceived, the same. Had I been in his present situation with respect to the favors of government, my opinions might have changed as his have done; but continuing in the same situation in that respect my views of things have continued the same.

I would observe on this occasion, that I do not see the wisdom of making persons enemies of the constitution whether they will or not. If the time should come that this constitution may want the aid of all its friends, those who are now the most forward to declare their attachment to it may not be the most to be depended upon. If we learn any thing from history or observation it is that boasting and insolence is generally followed by cowardice, and that patient suffering is the mark of the truest courage.

Mr. Burke's sneering at me for "not having been sufficiently rewarded for my great services in Philosophy, Politics and Religion," is a mean insult, in one basking in the sunshine of power, on one who is under its frowns. What does Mr. Burke know of my services in Philosophy or Religion; when the probability is, that he is utterly unacquainted with any thing that I have written on these subjects? When have I made boast of my services, whether they be, or intimated any expectation of a reward? though every man who gives his time to any important subject deserves the thanks of his countrymen, what ever may have been his success. However, far from expecting any reward, I shall think myself very happy if I escape without further punishment. But that party spirit, which is so much inflamed by the writings and speeches of Mr. Burke, gives me but little encouragement to expect so much. Submitting these observations to the cooler thoughts (if he has any) of Mr. Burke, and of your numerous readers, among some of whom I hope to meet with candour, I remain, Sir your very humble servant.

J. PRIESTLEY.
Clifton, March 7, 1793.

BOSTON, May 18.
Yesterday arrived the brig *Cicero*, Patterson, master, 22 days from Cape-Francois. By this arrival we are informed, that the whole town of Port-au-Prince is laid in ashes, except only three or four houses.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

On Saturday last a republican dinner was given at Oellers's Hotel to citizen Genet, by a respectable number of French, and French American citizens. The minister and his family were present, also citizens *Ternant* and *Laforest*, the latter of whom presided, the captain and officers of the frigate *L'Ambuscade*, &c. The company consisted of about 100 citizens, met in this convivial manner to welcome the first citizen minister of the only European elective Government. After dinner a number of patriotic and republican toasts were drank of which the following is a translation. 1. "Liberty and equality." 2. The French republic. 3. The United States. 4. The National Convention. 5. The Congress of the United States. 6. The state of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia. 7. The valiant defenders of French liberty by sea and land. 8. The memory of those heroes who have fallen in the cause of American Independence. 9. The virtuous Washington: May Heaven grant to France and to the United States many citizens that resemble him. 10. Union and perpetual fraternity between the people of France and the United States. 11. The arm of a Hercules to those who combat the hydra of despotism. 12. May the next generation know despotism from history only. 13. The years 1776 and 1792. 14. May all heads soon be under one cap, that of liberty. After the third toast, an elegant ode suited to the occasion, and composed by citizen PICHON, a young Frenchman of promising abilities, was read by citizen Du Pontcau, and universally applauded. The society, on motion, ordered that citizen Freneau should be requested to translate it into English verse, and that the original and translation should be published. The society also unanimously voted that citizen Pichon should be recommended to the notice of the minister. After a short interval the *Marseillaise* hymn was sung, at the request of the society, by citizen Bournoville, with great taste and spirit; the whole company joined in the chorus. Two additional stanzas composed by citizen Genet, and suited to the day of France, were then called for, sung and *encored*.—It should be mentioned, that previous to the singing of this animating hymn, a deputation from the sailors of the frigate *L'Ambuscade* made their appearance, were received with cordial embraces, and took their seats among their fellow citizens. Citizen Genet, at the request of the society, gave them a long replete with truly patriotic and republican sentiments, and well adapted to the occasion, which he sung with great energy and judgment. The table was decorated with the tree and cap of liberty, and the French and American flags. The last toast being drank the cap of liberty was placed on the head of citizen Genet, and then travelled from head to head round the table, each wearer enlivening the scene with a patriotic sentiment. These tokens of liberty, and American and French fraternity, were delivered to the officers and mariners of the frigate *L'Ambuscade*, who promised to defend them till death. The company then left the hotel, at an early hour in the evening, and accompanied citizen Genet, to the city tavern, amidst the acclamations of a very large concourse of citizens, whose repeated huzzas were answered by shouts of, *God save the United States!*—During the entertainment a volunteer toast was given "Liberty and success to the Dutch patriots."

A writer in the *Daily Advertiser* of Wednesday proposes, as the best means of punishing the Indians, and inclining them to a peace, to fix convenient stations at proper distances from Pretzle to the Great Miami, to be occupied by regular troops: all friendly Indians to be invited within the line of these stations, and there to be assisted in providing for subsistence: that all expert hunters and woodsmen shall be invited by a reward of 50l. for every Indian scalp that should be brought in, without regard to age or sex, and to have no other compensation for their services. This method he esteems the only effectual one to check the progress of Indian insolence and cruelty.

Accounts have been received, by the Brig *Sally*, Captain Cochran, from Cape-Francois, of the 8th instant, which mention, that a French frigate had arrived there from Brett, with the new Governor of the island of St. Domingo and a large sum of specie.—That this frigate had sailed from Brett the 6th of April, and that it was then reported there that General Dumourier had left the French army and gone over to the Austrians, but without taking any of the French troops off with him.

We have already had Paris news of the 1st of April, and London Papers of the 5th, which do not mention any thing of this.—Brett lies more than 240 miles west of Paris, and the French armies at Lille, are a vast way to the Northeast of Paris: so that the news of Dumourier's defection must have required several days to bring it to Brett. We shall not, however, pretend to judge of this intelligence, otherwise than by remarking,